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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

#### EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

CIV. NO. S-04-0819 EJG CR. NO. S-03-0082 EJG

v.

HERIBERTO RAMOS, JR.,

Defendant.

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO VACATE, SET ASIDE OR CORRECT SENTENCE

Defendant, a federal prisoner proceeding <u>pro se</u>, has filed a motion to vacate, set aside or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. After reviewing the record and the applicable law, the court has determined that the motion may be decided without a hearing because the files and records of the case affirmatively show the factual and legal invalidity of defendant's motion. Shah v. United States, 878 F.2d 1156, 1158-59 (9th Cir. 1989). For the reasons set forth below, the motion is DENIED.

## <u>Background</u>

On September 2, 2003, defendant pled guilty to one count of misprision of a felony, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 4, for concealing his knowledge of a drug trafficking offense. He was sentenced November 14, 2003 to a term of 21 months imprisonment and 12 months supervised release. Pursuant to the terms of his plea agreement, defendant waived his rights to appeal and collaterally attack his sentence. However, seven months after his conviction, and despite the language of his plea agreement, defendant has filed the instant motion seeking to vacate, set aside or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, raising a number of substantive challenges to his plea and sentence.

## Discussion

As part of his plea agreement the defendant agreed to waive his right to appeal his sentence and conviction as long as the sentence was consistent with the parties' stipulations contained in the plea agreement concerning sentencing guideline variables. In addition, defendant also waived his right to collaterally attack his plea and sentence. Plea Agreement, 7:11-20 (attached as Exhibit 1). Defendant's waiver of his appellate rights is enforceable as long as the waiver encompasses the grounds raised in the challenge and is knowingly and voluntarily made. United

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Due to administrative oversight, this motion has been under submission since July of 2004. The court regrets the delay in resolution of the motion.

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21 22 States v. Joyce, 357 F.3d 921, 922-23 (9th Cir. 2004) (upholding waiver of appellate rights); United States v. DeJarnette, 63 Fed. Appx. 284 (9th Cir. 2003) (upholding waiver of appeal and collateral attack).

Here, defendant's waiver is broad, relinquishing "any right he may have to bring a post-conviction attack on his conviction or his sentence" and specifically agreeing "not to file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255." Plea Agreement, 7: 17-19. Such broad language clearly covers the issues raised in his motion. This is not an instance where the plea agreement provides a limited waiver, listing exceptions in which appellate or post-conviction attacks are contemplated. See e.g. United States v. Aureoles, 2005 WL 661433 (9th Cir., March 22, 2005) (plea agreement expressly reserved right to bring post-conviction attack based on ineffective assistance of counsel)2; United States v. Shimoda, 334 F.3d 846 (9th Cir. 2003) (defendant retained right to challenge upward departure in collateral attack).

In fact, in the instant case the only limitation attached to the waiver of appeal was that defendant's sentence be in accordance with the guideline stipulations contained in the plea agreement, that is a base offense level of 19, no opposition by

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pursuant to Rule 36-3 of the Rules of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, unpublished dispositions are not precedent and may not be cited except in certain limited circumstances. Accordingly, while <u>Aureoles</u> has no precedential value, it is cited because it directly addresses the factual issue raised in the instant case, namely specificity of limited waivers of appellate rights and, therefore, is persuasive authority.

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the government to a three-level reduction from the offense level for acceptance of responsibility, and a sentence at the low end of the guidelines, all of which occurred. Plea Agreement, 7:5-6.

Finally, defendant has not alleged or demonstrated that his waiver was either involuntary or unknowing. To the contrary, during the plea colloquy he was questioned extensively about both his knowledge of and his willingness to waive his appellate rights. Defendant was specifically asked by the court whether he understood the rights he was waiving, whether he had questions about the waiver, and whether his waiver was knowingly and voluntarily made. Transcript of Rule 11 Proceedings, 9: 17-27 (attached as Exhibit 2).

## Conclusion

Because defendant has waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence, the motion is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

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Dated: November 14, 2005

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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McGREGOR W. SCOTT United States Attorney MARY L. GRAD Assistant U.S. Attorney 501 I Street, Suite 10-100

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Sacramento, California 95814

Telephone: (916) 554-2763

2603 JACK L. WAGNER, CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA A PALTY CLERK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

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HERIBERTO RAMOS, JR.,

Defendant.

CR. No. S-03-082-EJG

PLEA AGREEMENT

I.

#### INTRODUCTION

Scope of Agreement: The Indictment in this case charges the defendant with conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine and cocaine and with use of a telephone to facilitate a drug trafficking offense. This document contains the complete Plea Agreement between the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California (the "government") and the defendant regarding this case. This Plea Agreement is limited to the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California and cannot bind any other federal, state, or local prosecuting, administrative, or regulatory authorities.

B. Court Not a Party: The Court is not a party to this Plea

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Agreement. Sentencing is a matter solely within the discretion of the Court, the Court is under no obligation to accept any recommendations made by the government, and the Court may in its discretion impose any sentence it deems appropriate up to and including the statutory maximum stated in this Plea Agreement. If the Court should impose any sentence up to the maximum established by the statute, the defendant cannot, for that reason alone, withdraw his guilty plea, and he will remain bound to fulfill all of the obligations under this Agreement. The defendant understands that neither the prosecutor, defense counsel, nor the Court can make a binding prediction or promise regarding the sentence he will receive.

II.

## DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS

- A. Guilty Pleas: The defendant will plead guilty to the Superseding Information charging misprision of felony in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 4. The defendant agrees that he is in fact guilty of these charges and that the facts set forth in the Factual Basis attached hereto as Exhibit A are accurate.
- B. Special Assessment: The defendant agrees to pay a special assessment of \$100 at the time of sentencing by delivering a check or money order payable to the United States District Court to the United States Probation Office immediately before the sentencing hearing. The defendant understands that this Plea Agreement is voidable by the government if he fails to pay the assessment prior to that hearing.
  - C. Agreement to Cooperate: The defendant agrees to cooperate

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fully with the government and any other federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, as directed by the government. As used in this Agreement, "cooperation" requires the defendant: (1) to respond truthfully and completely to all questions, whether in interviews, in correspondence, telephone conversations, before a grand jury, or at any trial or other court proceeding; (2) to attend all meetings, grand jury sessions, trials, and other proceedings at which the defendant's presence is requested by the government or compelled by subpoena or court order; (3) to produce voluntarily any and all documents, records, or other tangible evidence requested by the government; (4) not to participate in any criminal activity while cooperating with the government; and (5) to disclose to the government the existence and status of all money, property, or assets, of any kind, derived from or acquired as a result of, or used to facilitate the commission of, the defendant's illegal activities or the illegal activities of any conspirators.

If the defendant commits any crimes or if any of the defendant's statements or testimony prove to be knowingly false, misleading, or materially incomplete, or if the defendant otherwise violates this Plea Agreement in any way, the government will no longer be bound by its representations to the defendant concerning the limits on criminal prosecution and sentencing as set forth herein. The determination whether the defendant has violated the Plea Agreement will be under a probable cause standard. If the defendant violates the Plea Agreement, he shall thereafter be subject to prosecution for any federal criminal violation of which the government has knowledge, including but not limited to perjury, false statements, and obstruction of justice. Because disclosures

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pursuant to this Agreement will constitute a waiver of the Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory self-incrimination, any such prosecution may be premised on statements and/or information provided by the defendant. Moreover, any prosecutions that are not time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations as of the date of this Agreement may be commenced in accordance with this paragraph, notwithstanding the expiration of the statute of limitations between the signing of this Agreement and the commencement of any such prosecutions. The defendant agrees to waive all defenses based on the statute of limitations or delay of prosecution with respect to any prosecutions that are not time-barred as of the date of this Agreement.

If it is determined that the defendant has violated any provision of this Agreement or if the defendant successfully moves to withdraw his plea: (1) all statements made by the defendant to the government or other designated law enforcement agents, or any testimony given by the defendant before a grand jury or other tribunal, whether before or after this Agreement, shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings hereafter brought against the defendant; and (2) the defendant shall assert no claim under the United States

Constitution, any statute, Rule 11(e)(6) of the Federal Rules of

Criminal Procedure, Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, or any other federal rule, that statements made by the defendant before or after this Agreement, or any leads derived therefrom, should be suppressed. By signing this Agreement, the defendant waives any and all rights in the foregoing respects.

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III.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

The government will recommend that the defendant be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the bottom of the guideline range.

The government agrees to move to dismiss the charges contained in the Indictment at the time of defendant's sentencing.

IV.

## MAXIMUM SENTENCE

- A. Maximum Penalty: The maximum sentence which the Court can impose is three year imprisonment, a one year period of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000, and a special assessment of \$100
- B. Violations of Supervised Release: The defendant understands and agrees that if he violates a condition of supervised release at any time during the term of supervised release, the Court may revoke the term of supervised release and require the defendant to serve up to one additional year imprisonment.

v.

#### ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE

The defendant is pleading guilty to violation of 18 U.S.C. § 4, misprision of the felony of distribution of methamphetamine, a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). For the defendant to be found guilty of this offense, the government would have to prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt: 1) Jorge Ramos was distributing methamphetamine to others and 2) the defendant became aware of this crime, did not disclose it to law enforcement authority, and assisted Jorge Ramos to avoid arrest by law enforcement by carrying Jorge Ramos cellular telephone, and informing Jorge Ramos of law enforcement surveillance and other

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VI.

activities in the Stockton area when Jorge Ramos went to Las Vegas,

#### SENTENCING DETERMINATION

- Statutory Authority: The defendant understands that a sentencing guideline range for this case will be determined by the Court pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. §§ 3551-3742 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 991-998). The defendant further understands that the Court will impose a sentence within that guideline range, unless the Court finds that there is a basis for departure (either above or below the range) because there exists an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines.
- Stipulations Affecting Guidelines Calculation: The government and the defendant agree that there is no material dispute as to the following sentencing guidelines variables and therefore stipulate to the following:
  - 1. Base Offense Level: The government and the defendant agree that the narcotics distribution that the defendant concealed included amounts in excess of 500 grams of methamphetamine, a base offense level 32. Therefore, under the applicable guideline sections, the base level offense for this crime is 19.
  - 2. Acceptance of Responsibility: If the United States Probation Office determines that a three-level reduction in defendant's offense level for his full and clear demonstration of acceptance of responsibility is appropriate under U.S.S.G.

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§ 3E1.1, the government will not oppose such a reduction.

#### VII.

#### WAIVERS

- Waiver of Constitutional Rights: The defendant understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving the following constitutional rights: (a) to plead not guilty and to persist in that plea if already made; (b) to be tried by a jury; (c) to be assisted at trial by an attorney, who would be appointed if necessary; (d) to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him; and (e) not to be compelled to incriminate himself.
- B. Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack: The defendant understands that the law gives him a right to appeal his conviction and sentence. He agrees as part of his plea, however, to give up this right, as long as his sentence is consistent with the stipulations set forth above about the sentencing guideline variables.

The defendant also gives up any right he may have to bring a post-conviction attack on his conviction or his sentence. specifically agrees not to file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or § 2241 attacking his conviction or sentence.

If the defendant's conviction on any of the counts to which he is pleading is ever vacated at the defendant's request, or his sentence is ever reduced at his request, the government shall have the right (1) to prosecute the defendant on any of the counts to which he pleaded guilty; (2) to reinstate any counts that may be dismissed pursuant to this agreement; and (3) to file any new charges that would otherwise be barred by this agreement. decision to pursue any or all of these options is solely in the

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discretion of the United States Attorney's Office. By signing this agreement, the defendant agrees to waive any objections, motions, and defenses he might have to the government's decision. In particular, he agrees not to raise any objections based on the passage of time with respect to such counts including, but not limited to, any statutes of limitation or any objections based on the Speedy Trial Act or the Speedy Trial Clause of the Sixth Amendment.

VIII.

#### ENTIRE PLEA AGREEMENT

Other than this Plea Agreement, no agreement, understanding, promise, or condition between the government and the defendant exists, nor will such agreement, understanding, promise, or condition exist unless it is committed to writing and signed by the defendant, counsel for the defendant, and counsel for the United States.

IX.

#### APPROVALS AND SIGNATURES

A. Defense Counsel: I have read this Plea Agreement and have discussed it fully with my client. The Plea Agreement accurately and completely sets forth the entirety of the agreement. I concur in my client's decision to plead guilty as set forth in this Agreement.

DATED: 9203

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MICHAEL BIGELOW
Attorney for Defendant

B. Defendant: I have read this Plea Agreement and carefully

reviewed every part of it with my attorney. I understand it, and I

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voluntarily agree to it. Further, I have consulted with my attorney and fully understand my rights with respect to the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines which may apply to my case. No other promises or inducements have been made to me, other than those contained in this Agreement. In addition, no one has threatened or forced me in any way to enter into this Plea Agreement. Finally, I am satisfied with the representation of my attorney in this case.

DATED:	9/2/03	Regialle A De
	,	HERIBERTO RAMOS, JR., Defendant

## C. Attorney for United States:

I accept and agree to this Plea Agreement on behalf of the government.

DATED: 9/2/03

McGREGOR W. SCOTT United States Attorney

Y: MARY L (/GRAD

Assistant U.S. Attorney

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## EXHIBIT "A"

#### Factual Basis for Plea-

In August 2002, the defendant became aware that Jorge Ramos was distributing crystal methamphetamine, also known as Ice, as well as methamphetamine. On or about August 25, 2002, Jorge Ramos left the Stockton area and traveled to Las Vegas, Nevada. During the period that Jorge Ramos was away form Stockton, the defendant monitored law enforcement surveillance and other activities in the Stockton area and reported them to Jorge Ramos, The defendant did not make the crime known to law enforcement authorities but took affirmative steps to conceal the crime in August 2002 by providing information to Jorge Ramos that assisted Ramos in avoiding detection by law enforcement agents.

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. Cr.S-03-082

HERIBERTO RAMOS,

Defendant.

#### AMMENDED

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD GARCIA
JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ON SEPTEMBER 2, 2003

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#### APPEARANCES

For the Plaintiff:

MARY GRAD

Deputy U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office

501 I Street

Sacramento, California 95814

For the Defendant:

MICHAEL BIGELOW Attorney at Law

REPORTED BY: PATRICIA A. HERNANDEZ, CSR #6875

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EXHIBIT A

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## PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Criminal S-03-082 United States versus Heriberto Ramos, Junior, and Ronnie Belasco, [ph.].

MS. GRAD: With respect to Mr. Belasko, your Honor, I do believe I have filed a dismissal of Mr. Belasko. I think that his court procedure entered State Court and he has been sentenced. I don't know whether that document has reached you or not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't have a copy of it but I recall seeing it and signing off.

MR. BIGELOW: Your Honor, if I may have just a moment to obtain my client's signature, please?

THE COURT: Yeah, my notes indicate, Miss Grad, that Ronnie Belasko was dismissed on July 31, '03, on written motion.

MS. GRAD: That sounds correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BIGELOW: Your Honor, I'm handing you the signed plea agreement.

THE COURT: As I understand it in a written plea agreement, the Defendant Ramos offers to waive indictment and plead guilty to a one count information charging misprision of a felony, and he agrees to cooperate fully with the Government, and to waive appeal and collateral attack of the conviction and sentence.

In return, the Government agrees to recommend a

1 three-level reduction in offense level for Defendant's 2 acceptance of responsibility, and to recommend a sentence at the low end of the guideline sentencing range, and to 3 dismiss the underlying indictment as to the Defendant. 4 5 Is that the plea agreement, Miss Grad? MS. GRAD: It is, your Honor. 6 MR. BIGELOW: Yes, your Honor, it is. THE COURT: And Mr. Bigelow, you have discussed 8 this with Mr. Ramos, and that is what he wants to do? 9 10 MR. BIGELOW: Yes, your Honor, it is. 11 THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Ramos? THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 12 THE COURT: Is that what you want to do --13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: -- waive indictment and plead guilty to 15 the superceding information? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Before accepting your guilty plea, 18 there are a number of questions I will ask you to ensure 19 that it is a valid plea, and I will have you sworn to tell 20 the truth for that purpose. 21 If you do not understand any of the questions or at 22 any time wish to consult with your attorney, please say so 23 since it is important to a valid plea that you understand 24 each question before you answer it. 25 Miss Clerk, please swear the Defendant. 26

THE CLERK: Mr. Ramos, you do solemnly swear that

you will true answer make to such questions as shall be

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put to you touching on your entry of plea, so help you God?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that having been sworn, your answers to my questions will be subject to the penalty of perjury or making a false statement if do you not answer truthfully?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I wish to advise you that you will be sentenced under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, and I cannot now predict what your actual sentence will be. If I accept your plea of guilty today, your case will be referred to the U.S. Probation Office for a report and recommendation, after which I will determine your sentence. Until I receive that report, I simply don't know enough about you, your background or the details and circumstances of your offense to which you're offering to plead guilty to predict what your actual sentence might be.

Therefore, I advise you that if you plead guilty, you may be sentenced to a term higher than your attorney may be predicting or to the maximum term, and if your attorney is making a mistake in the guideline computations, that will not form a basis for you to withdraw your guilty plea; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Also, recommendations by the Government in return for your plea of guilty are but recommendations

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representation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has the superceding information been filed yet, Miss Grad?

MS. GRAD: I just handed it to your Clerk, your Honor.

THE COURT: I've got it.

MS. GRAD: Now, I have prepared a waiver of indictment form which Mr. Bigelow has with him this morning, your Honor, or I mean this afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me read to you the charge that you're offering to plead guilty to, Mr. Ramos.

In the superceding information to be filed, the U.S. Attorney charges that you did on or about August, 2002, in the State and Eastern District of California, have a knowledge of the actual commission of the felony recognizable by a Court of the United States; to wit, distribution of methamphetamine, that you did conceal the same by providing information to Jorge Ramos, that you assisted Jorge Ramos in avoiding detection by law enforcement agents, and did not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States.

Miss Grad, will you please advise the Defendant of the essential elements you would have to prove at trial beyond a reasonable doubt to convict the Defendant.

MS. GRAD: Yes, your Honor. For the Defendant to be found guilty of this offense, the Government would have

to prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt: First, that George Ramos was distributing methamphetamine to others.

Second, the Defendant became aware of this crime and did not disclose it to law enforcement authorities, and assisted Jorge Ramos to avoid arrest by law enforcement by carrying Jorge Ramos's cellular telephone and informing Jorge Ramos of law enforcement surveillance and other activities in the Stockton area when Jorge Ramos went to Las Vegas, Nevada.

THE COURT: Did you hear and understand the statement of the Prosecutor of the essential elements of the crime you're pleading guilty to, Mr. Ramos?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand, then, the nature of the charge that you are offering to plead guilty to and what is necessary to constitute guilt of that offense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That offense is punishable by up to three years inprisonment, a one year period of supervised release, a fine of up to \$250,000 and a \$100 special assessment; do you understand the maximum penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you a citizen of the United States?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that your plea of guilty may result in your deportation, denial of naturalization or exclusion from the United States?

1 Yes, sir. THE DEFENDANT: 2 THE COURT: Are you presently on parole or probation? 3 4 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 5 THE COURT: I am now going to advise you of the 6 Constitutional Rights you will be giving up if you plead 7 guilty. 8 You have a right to plead not guilty and to stand by your plea of not guilty to the charge; do you 9 10 understand that right? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: You also have the right to a jury trial 13 on the charge and to be represented by counsel at that 14 trial; do you understand that right? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: At your trial you have the right to see 17 and hear and question the witnesses against you; do you understand that right? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: And you also have the right to remain 21 silent and not incriminate yourself; do you understand 22 that right? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And do you understand that you cannot 24 be convicted of this charge unless all twelve jurors 25 agreed on your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt at your 26 27 trial; do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 28

1 THE COURT: If I accept your guilty plea to this 2 charge this afternoon, there will be no trial; that is, by 3 pleading guilty your are giving up your right to a jury trial, your right to confront and question the witnesses 4 against you and your right to remain silent and not 5 6 incriminate yourself; do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: Now, other than what has been said here 9 in open court or that may appear in your written plea 10 agreement, has anyone made you any other promises in 11 connection with penalty or punishment to get you to plead guilty? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Have you or anyone you know been 14 threatened in any way to get to you plead guilty? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 16 THE COURT: As part of your plea agreement, you 17 agree to waive appeal and collateral attack of the 18 conviction and sentence; do you understand these rights? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: Do you have any questions about waiver 21 of appeal and collateral attack? 22 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 23 THE COURT: Do you knowingly and voluntarily, then, 24 waive your rights to appeal and collateral attack of the 25 conviction and sentence? 26 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 27

THE COURT: Pardon?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Because you are waiving indictment, I want to advise you of your rights in that connection.

You are advised that you cannot be prosecuted by way of information unless you consent; that is because you have a Constitutional Right to have the Government proceed by way of indicting the charge, and you can't be indicted unless the Grand Jury found probable cause to believe you committed this crime.

Do you now wish to give up your right to be prosecuted by indictment, and do you consent to proceed by way of information and charge by the U.S. attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you say you had a written waiver of indictment?

MR. BIGELOW: We do, your Honor, and I am signing it now, as is my client.

THE COURT: Mr. Ramos, did you sign this waiver of indictment freely and voluntarily with the advice of your lawyer and pursuant to the plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: It will be ordered filed also. The superceding information is also ordered filed.

What is your plea, then, Mr. Ramos, to violation of Section 4, Title 18, U.S. Code misprision of a felony in the superceding information as I read it to you, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

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charge freely and voluntarily and with the advice of your

lawyer because, in fact, you are guilty of the offense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Could I have a brief factual basis for the plea, Miss Grad?

MS. GRAD: Yes, your Honor.

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In August 2002 the Defendant became aware that Jorge Ramos was distributing crystal methamphetamine, also known as "ice," as well as methamphetamine.

THE COURT: And are you pleading guilty to the

On or about August 25, 2002, Jorge Ramos left the Stockton area and travelled to Las Vegas, Nevada. During the period that Jorge Ramos was away from Stockton, the Defendant monitored law enforcement surveilance and other activity in the Stockton area and reported them to Jorge The Defendant did not make the crime known to law Ramos. enforcement authorities, but took affirmative steps to conceal the crime in August of 2002 that provided Jorge assistance in avoiding detection from law enforcement agents.

> Is that what you did, Mr. Ramos? THE COURT: THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The Defendant's plea of guilty is accepted, and the judgment of guilty is hereby entered.

The Court finds there is a factual basis for the plea of guilty, that the Defendant understands the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea, that he understands his constitutional rights, and that the